Georgetown Herald.

VOLUME XI.---NUMBER 23. SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 2, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER 543.

THE COUNTY PAPER.

Issued Every Thursday Morning

Edited and Published by

H. R. FRENCH

To whom all communications must be addressed, postage pre-paid.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE SCOTT COUNTY HERALD

WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE TO ANY POINT (FREE OF POSTAGE IN THE COUNTY) REQUIRED, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW RATES:

If paid strictly in ADVANCE,	$1 75
If not paid in advance,	2 00
At the end of the year,	2 50

Liberal deductions to Club subscribers.

☞No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearges are paid.

Terms of Advertising in the County Paper.

FOURTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One week,	$1 00
Two weeks,	1 50
Three weeks,	1 75
One month,	2 00
Two months,	3 00
Three months,	4 50
Six months,	7 00
Twelve months	14 00

Each additional square (less than half a column and published for a shorter time than three months) charged in same proportion.

For Half Column.

One month,	$ 8 00
Three months,	15 00
Six months,	20 00
Twelve months,	25 00

For Whole Column.

One month,	$12 00
Three months,	18 00
Six months,	25 00
Twelve months,	40 00

The above rates are for STANDING advertisements, (without change.) For advertisements by the year, with the privileges of changes, an additional price will be charged, depending upon the number of changes desired. A very liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers who wish to occupy several squares regularly.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 6 lines will be inserted for $1 per month, or $10 per year.

Annual advertisers are allowed 1 square, changeable at pleasure, for $15 two squares, for $25 three squares (paper included) for $35.

No credit on advertising, except to yearly customers, who are expected to pay quarterly.

Advertisements not marked by the advertisers with the desired number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Yearly or half-yearly advertisers are allowed the privilege of quarterly changes, without additional charge.

Patent Medicines charged the same as other advertisements.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regularly business, and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

Advertisements not *marked on the copy* for a specified number of insertions will be continued until ordered out, and and payment exacted accordingly.

Calls on persons to become candidates charged as other advertisements. Announcing candidates for State or County officers, advertising rates, to be paid in advance.

No adveruisements can hereafter be inserted gratuitously, except brief announcements of deaths, marriages, and preaching appointments.

No advertisement to be considered by the year unless specified by contract between the parties.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charges be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

All leaded and displayed advertisements, and those with cuts larger than five lines in width, to be charged extra.

All advertisements of public meetings, speaking, fairs, fraternities, &c., and all notices of private enterprises or to promote private interests, mus be paid for. Where the object is manifestly for the public good, or for benevolent purposes, the printers will pay half the advertising.

Obituaries and tributes of respect charged for at the rate of 50 cents for twelve lines, and *must be paid for when handed in.*

Regular advertisers and all others sending communications or requiring notices designed to call attention to fairs, soirees, concerts, or public entertainments, where charges are made for admittance, all notices of private associations, every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises, calculated or intended to promote individual interests can only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for. If inserted in the editorial column (which can only be at the discretion of the editor) the same will be charged at the rate of not less than 20 cents per line.

Payment for advertisements due when they are left for insertion, and PAY IN ADVANCE is required unless specially agreed to be credited.

DR. A. B. DUKE

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Georgetown and vicinity.

He has removed his office to Main street between the Livery Stable and Georgetown Hotel, with Dr. Keene, where he can be found during the day; at night he can be found at the Georgetown Hotel.

March 1 1855-1-tf.

NOTICE

THE death of Mr. E. C. Rankins, one of the firm of H. Rankins & Co., makes it necessary to close the business of the concern immediately; the subscribers therefore call on all persons having unsettled notes and accounts of 1852 and 1853, without fail, to call and pay them, as we cannot give any further indulgence. All claims unattended to, will be found in suit. We sincerely hope to be saved so unpleasant a duty.

H. RANKINS & CO.

March 1, 1855-1-tf.

L. B. OFFUTT

SCOTT COUNTY, KY.

OFFERS his services as **Auctioneer**, to the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, at reasonable rates of compensation. His post office is [illegible]sburg, Harrison county, Ky.

March 1, 1855-1-by.

DR. J. G. HAMILL,

DENTIST.

OFFICE—On Main Street, over the store of Mr. Samuel Godey.

May 31, 1855-14-tf.

☞Wm. McDONALD is our advertising Agent for the city of New York, and is authorized to contract for advertisements accordng to rates

☞S. H. PARVIN is our Advertising Agent for the city of Cincinnati and is authorized to contrac for advertisements according to rates.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,

KENTUCKY.

THIS Institution occupies a high rank among Western Colleges. Its Library, Cabinet, Museum, and apparatus are unsurpassed. Its literary course is the same as that of Yale College, while its scientific course embraces all the best portions of the course at West Point.

For young men designed for practical business there is a course of three years in which a thorough knowledge is imparted in Agricultural Chemistry, Physiology, Zoology, Practical Engineering, Principles of Commerce, and Book Keeping. In this practical feature the College is believed to be unequalled. Its high aim is to furnish American scholars, and American business men. The steadily increasing number of Students in attendance is proof of its high rank and efficiency.

This seat of learning is no mere experiment, whose permanence is doubtful, and whose diploma is therefore of uncertain value. It is in a position to exercise and maintain a wholesome discipline without the fear of [illegible] to require of its students every thing scholarly and manly in the department. It has [illegible] adapted to all classes of students, and so adjusted as to avoid the dangers incompatible from the practice of crowding [illegible] young men into one building. Students for the ministry can board for $40 per College year. [illegible] moral habits, for about [illegible] while those who may prefer boarding in private families can do so for from $80 to [illegible]. No student is allowed to board in any family but such as the Faculty shall approve; and a strict but kind supervision is exercised by the faculty over every student wherever he may board. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first commences on the third Monday in September; the second, on the first Monday in February.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Occurs on the last Thursday in June. Tuition $20 per session.

The annual catalogue may be had by application to the President, Rev. D. R. Campbell L. L. D.

S. F. GANO,

Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.

March 1, 1855-1-tf.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

OF

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,

WILL OPEN ON THE

3D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

THE services of Mr. WALLER have been permanently secured. He brings with him a reputation as an accomplished and successful instructor of youth, warranting the belief that no institution can surpass this in all that is necessary to prepare young men for College most thoroughly or to lay the foundation for a substantial and well ordered education.

TERMS per session of 5 months—in advance

Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Higher Branches	15 00
Additional charges for fuel, &c.,	1 00

Payment made to the Principal or the Treasurer of the College.

F. C. McCALLA,

March 1, 1855-1-tf. Sec. Ex. Com.

CONFECTIONARY!

AND

FRUIT STORE.

J. KRAUS would inform the citizens of Scott county that he has on hand a large supply of Confections and Tropical Fruits, and that he has recently fitted up in elegant style his

ICE-CREAM SALOON,

at his stand on Main Street, where he would be pleased to wait upon all those who may favor him with a call. All orders for Confections for

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES

will receive his personal attention. A liberal patronage is solicited.

J. KRAUS.

May 24, 1855-13-3m.

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100 Reams assorted Cap, Letter and Note Papers,

FROM the Eastern Manufactory, and will be sold by the Ream at Jobbers' prices.

THOS. S. BARKLEY & CO.

May 17, 1855-12-tf.

A BEAUTIFUL stock of Paper Hangings and Fire Screens, Borders, &c., just received from Eastern Manufacturers.

THOS. S. BARKLEY & CO.

May 17, 1855-12-tf.

W. H. KEENE,

[Successor of Brown & Sayres.]

WHOLE-SALE & RETAIL DEALER,

IN GROCERIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS &C.,

Cor. St. Clair & Wapping Sts.

FRANKFORT, KY.

March 1, 1855-1-tf.

W. D. REED, Louisville, Ky. J. C. LEACH, New Castle, Ky.

REED & LEACH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice Law in Henry and adjoining Counties; also in Scott county, and in the Court of Appeals.

March 1, 1855-2-tf.

NAT. WOLFE. F. B. POINDEXTER

Wolfe & Poindexter,

Attornies-at-Law,

Louisville, Ky.

ATTEND with diligence and fidelity to all business entrusted to them.

They practice in the Courts of Louisville, and in the Court of Appeals, at Frankfort.

March 1, 1855-1-6m.

TAKE NOTICE.

☞John W. Murphy of Lexington, is our authorized Agent and collector for the Herald.

GEORGETOWN & HOPKINS' DEPOT

REGULAR LINE,

ON and after the 7th of May, I will run my stage to connect with the trains as follows:

Leave Georgetown at 6¼ a. m.; return at 11½ a. m.

Leave Georgetown at 1¾ p. m.; return at 6 p. m.

OFFICE—GEORGETOWN HOTEL.

R. S. HOPKINS.

May 17, 1855-12-6m.

BLANKS kept constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

TEXAS

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE

Collecting & Land Agency.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & Co., ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, AUSTIN CITY, TEXAS and SAFE INVESTMENTS established through this agency. FIDELITY to the interests of NON-RESIDENTS. REGISTERS of land records in all parts of the state, full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions; also registers of town and city lots. Lands located bought and sold. CLAIMS against the STATE OF [illegible] collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans or any of the northern cities, if desired. A thorough and intimate knowledge of the country and the land system insures superior locations and the best titles. Strangers looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this agency.

Registers open for examination.

Office on Congress Avenue.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR., N. C. RAYMOND, G. R. FREEMAN.

March 1, 1855-1-by.

REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

IT will be remembered, that, in the beginning of her revolution, in 1836, Texas offered large bounties in land to volunteers to serve in her armies.

We can now offer, to the survivors, and heirs of those who thus served, the recovery of all the lands promised by the Government of Texas land claims regardless of date or character, whether SPANISH, MEXICAN, or AMERICAN BOUNTY, SCRIPT, or HEADRIGHT. Having complete access to the Master rolls, Maps, Records, and other documents in the Public Offices at Austin city, we enjoy superior advantages, for investigations of all kinds in regard to claims.

We will give particular attention to the RECOVERY of LANDS illegally sold, for taxes or otherwise, and to claims which have suffered from inattention or mismanagement of agents or administrators.

To persons having LAND CERTIFICATES FOR LOCATION, we can offer particular inducements. Our thorough and intimate knowledge of the vacant lands and surveys of the state, obtained from personal inspection, insures the most favorable locations, and perfect titles.

Long experience, and close attention to the LAND SYSTEM and an accurate knowledge of the different classes of titles, together with the large amount of land registered in our office for sale, enables us to furnish prompt and reliable information, and assistance to persons desiring good homes, and to afford superior advantages to those wishing to make SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

We are offering FOR SALE LANDS in every part of the state—improved and unimproved, of every variety, and in tracts to suit purchasers; also town and city lots—in short every kind of real estate on the most favorable terms.

To persons having land in Texas for sale, we would say, that we keep books, in which are registered descriptions (furnished by the owners, or obtained by personal inspection) and full exhibits of titles, of all tracts to be sold, thus furnishing a cheap and effective mode of advertisement. If desired, we will examine land in any part of the state, ascertain its value, and report faithfully. Registering fee one dollar.

We invite the attention of MERCANTILE HOUSES, and individuals to our office as furnishing a speedy and effective mode of collecting.

By activity, energy, and fidelity to the interests of our employers we hope to merit the confidence of the business Public.

Office on Congress Avenue.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN, & Co.,

March 1, 1855-1-by.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract

BUCHU,

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret diseases, Strictures, Weaknesses, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glaring falsehood, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease and, unlike other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this Infallible Remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

June 7, 1855-15-by.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public—Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

Notice—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.

Prices, Fluid Extract of Buchu, $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

" " " Sarsaparilla, " " "

equal in strength to one gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, 263 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

To be had of T. S. BARKLEY & CO., Georgetown Ky.

And of Druggists and Dealers every where.

All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agents, [illegible]

June 7, 1855-15-by.

"Elly Elgin & Southern Belle."

TALK about your 'Elly Elgin and Southern Belle' tobacco but they cand compare with the 'Delicious Old Virginia,' just received by

March 1, 1855-1-tf. GEO. E. TRIMBLE.

Female Life Among the Mormons. A Narrative of Many Years Personal Experience. By the Wife of a Mormon Elder, Recently from Utah.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. J. C. DERBY, 119 Nassau street, New York, the proof-sheets of this work, in advance of its publication. It is positively the most intensely interesting book that we have perused for a long time, and that it will produce a marked sensation when given to 'the rest of mankind,' we have no doubt. It professes to be a veritable history, giving an insight into the domestic habits and customs of that strange people, the Mormons, yet it reads like a romance, cunningly wrought by a master hand. If it is history, verily it is stranger than fiction—if it is fiction, it is one of the few immortal volumes of that kind not written to be lost or blotted out. The reader's attention is thoroughly enlisted by the first chapter, and is held with a tension almost painful to the end.

The writer introduces herself as in early life, living 'in that beautiful and picturesque region which borders Skaneatles Lake, in the State of New York.' She was injured by 'malicious and slanderous' reports—her reputation ruined, and she set out privately and alone to visit some relatives of her mother. On her way she fell in with a Mormon Elder, a man 'apparently middle aged, of rather handsome features, and prepossessing appearance,' and he by various devices, and the influence of a strange power, something like 'Animal Magnetism,' prevailed upon her to relinquish her journey, and inveigled her into a Mormon congregation, who, in the fear of persecution, were meeting at midnight in secret places, and listening to the harangues and witnessing the miracles of JOE SMITH—from which feats it seems that Joe was a very successful practitioner of Animal Magnetism, and that by its use, he convinced his disciples that he was marvelously gifted. She was also present when the Mormon meetings were at times dispersed by their incensed neighbors, and bloody fights and wild disturbances occured.

Families were separated—husbands left their wives, and wives deserted their husbands to embrace Mormonism. Smith's proceedings in making new female converts, a branch of business in which he was particularly successful, are related, and scenes of family distress occasioned by the conversion of fathers and mothers to Mormonism, are given; and the incidents of departure for the promised land from New York—the pursuit of persons whose wives and sisters were stealing away—the stratagems, and fights, and perplexities of the movers, are all graphically set forth, not with the flourish and pomp of second rate fictionist (which is the best that the cover of the book promises,) or with unwholesome details of scandal, as will certainly be anticipated, but in the composed, decent, quiet, steady and convincing style of conscientious narrative. To a writer of ordinary calibre, such are the thrilling scenes constantly passing, the queer circumstances surrounding, and the exciting episodes coming in for a share of attention, that the temptation to become enthusiastic and perpetrate fine writing, would be wholly irresistable. But there is nothing of the kind here. The style is sober, but rich in fact and illustration—suggesting the garments of an aristocratic Quaker, very plain in cut, but of the costliest material, and of more impressive elegance than the pretensiously showy apparel of the dandy.

Before the Mormons followed their Prophet from New York to the Land of Promise in Illinois, the author, partly through the influence of 'Animal Magnetism,' slightly through the potency of animal affection, and somewhat owing to the advice of a strong minded woman—an Amazon and a High Priestess among the Mormons—became, after unsatisfactory ceremonies, the wife of the man who caused her to discontinue her journey to her friends, a widower named WARD, with two children; and though she was not exactly converted to Mormonism she became identified with it, and despising its shams, yet submitting to its forms, and speaking occasionally against its iniquities, she was the confidant of some of its victims.—The following is the story of ELLEN BRADLEY, one of the female converts of JOE SMITH, as related (or pretended to be) while on the journey to the Promised Land:

'When I first saw Joseph Smith I was pure and happy—betrothed to an amiable young man, whom I loved and who loved me. Smith, by his hellish arts, succeeded in making my parents believe that, to insure my salvation, the marriage must be broken off unless my lover could be converted to Mormonism. That, they well knew, was impossible; and so we were forbidden to see or speak to each other. It is true that, hearing continually and witnessing the exhibitions of his power, astonished and filled me with awe and veneration. His presence was that of the basilisk. He exerted a mystical, magical influence over me—a sort of sorcery that deprived me of the unrestricted exercise of free will. It never entered into my brain that he could cherish impure motives; that one professing such sainted holiness could seek the gratification of lawless passion. No friendly voice was near to warn me, and I fell'——

'Oh! Ellen, you frighten me; yet I suspected as much.'

'And it frightened me; but hear me out. I became a mother!'

'Worse and worse.'

'Indeed you may well say that; for the worst is yet to come.

'What became of your child?'

'I know not. Into my mother's ear I poured the tale of my wrongs and woes. Where else could I go with it? yet so deep was her reverence for that man, that she refused to believe me. My father mentioned it to Smith; but he utterly and totally denied the whole. At length, however, it became necessary that something should be done, and a meeting was called. At that meeting only four persons were present.'

'And who were they?'

'The knowledge will probably embitter your whole life; do you wish to know?'

'Certainly.'

'Your husband, Mrs. Ward, my father, Smith, and Mrs. Bradish.'

'Is it possible! But what was decided upon?'

'That I only know by the results. I was taken to the house of Mrs. Bradish. There my sickness occured. I well knew my condition—well knew the meaning of the fierce pangs that siezed me; then I sunk into a state of partial unconciousness, not totally oblivious to passing events, and yet incapable of speech or motion. I awoke from this state to ask for my child, and they made strange of it—laughed and said I was beside myself—wanted to know what made me imagine such an absurdity—and, finally, threatened to send me to the lunatic asylum if I ever mentioned such a thing again. Imagine my anguish; for description is powerless. I said no more, for I feared them; but set myself to remember and connect the events of the past few hours. I had distinctly heard the feeble wail of an infant; then it seemed that I heard or saw (for everything was confused) Mrs. Bradley go stealthily to the closet door, open it, and remark: 'It can lay here a short time;' that the closet door was then closed, when there was a slight whispering, and some one said: 'All for the best; it would have disgraced us in the eyes of the heathen.' My child was in that closet, dead! I knew, I felt, that it must be so. Dead! yet it was not stillborn; for I heard its feeble wail. Dead now, nevertheless; and how? The thought was horrifying! and then I lay still!—oh! how still!—but my thoughts were busy, and they all revolved round that dead child; and the intense burning desire to behold it grew stronger every moment, and seemed to give me a supernatural strength and energy as well as insight into their dark designs. Then it came to me that they would take and bury it while I slept. 'But I will sleep no more,' I said to the inward monitor, and resolutely restrained from slumber. Mrs. Bradish soothed and counseled me to rest, even recommended a narcotic, but this time I had a purpose unfulfilled, and was not to be cajoled. Faint, sick and weary, as I was, I overmatched those resolute and strong women. Oh, what is there that an unconquerable will cannot effect! Mrs. Bradish seemed really exasperated, and chid me smartly for my wakefulness. She then went out and called the attendant. They whispered in suppressed tones; but, on parting, one said to the other: 'Some time near morning, when she falls asleep;' the other assented, and the attendant came back to watch with me.'

'And who was this attendant?'

'I never saw her before or since; she was probably one of those miserable women, who, for gold, will commit almost any crime. How I loathed her hateful presence; but knowing that the success of my wishes depended on lulling her suspicions, I said nothing. At length she grew drowsy, for the muscles of her neck began to relax, and her head to nod. 'You had better compose yourself into a comfortable position, and sleep,' I said, addressing her; 'I can call you if necessary.' With a yawn or two complied with the suggestion, and her heavy breathing soon made it apparent that she had fallen asleep.

'And then I rose in the bed. Sickness and faintness overpowered me for a moment, but mastering these sensations by a strong effort of resolution I slipped from my couch. But my [illegible] limbs refused to support me, and I sunk to the floor. Then dragging myself heavily along, I made my way to the closet, opened the door silently, and drew then a small bundle, which my heart plainly told me, was bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh. Unwinding it carefully, an infant was disclosed, with a thick piece of brown paper drawn tightly over its mouth. I knew the purpose of this, and no longer able to contain myself, I shrieked aloud, my brain swam, there was a noise like the rush of [illegible] in my ears; then all was darkness.'

According to this narrative, which we hardly know whether to treat as fact or fiction, the worst that was ever told of the Mormons in Illinois—of their systematic robberies and murders—fell short of the truth. The scenes about the time of the killing of the Prophet are related with terseness and great power.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, the successor of Joe Smith, and present Mormon leader is thus pictured:

He was a good sized, compact man, and would have been good-looking had had he looked pleasant. As it was, his countenance wore a sort of sinister expression, anything but agreeable. He seemed never weary of extolling himself, professed miraculous powers, and said that God had audibly spoken to him, as he did to Moses, and commanded him to lead forth the chosen people; that in yielding his pretensions to that honor, he should be disobeying the Word of the Lord. His rival's name was White. He was much the ablest and best man. Subsequently he moved to Texas with his followers, where they are living happily.

"This White," said Y——g, speaking of his rival "is a prophet of the devil instead of the Lord. An angel opened my eyes to behold him as he actually was. He had an unclean spirit, like a frog, in his mouth, that gave him power to speak lying wonders. But I am not afraid of him. I heard a voice from Heaven, saying, B——m, you shall be Prophet and leader, and no man shall hinder you."

There was something infinitely ridiculous in this rhodomontade and the manner in which it was spoken. Was the man a fool, or did he look on us as such? Probably the latter, for his cunning, scheming features bore the mark of more than ordinary intelligence, and his eyes, which changed color with every variable emotion, seemed to conceal a world of craft, and forethought in their unfathomable depths.

And did such a man believe in Mormonism? He believed in it as a fable, that he designed to make profitable to himself. He saw in it an opportunity to rise to a situation of affluence and social importance. More than once such a temptation has proved too strong for a well-balanced mind. To him it was irresistable. His early education and habits had in them nothing remarkable, except, perhaps a tendency to fanaticism, and the total oblivion of moral purpose. Even when a child, he was untroubled with a conscience, and a great adept at lying. Subsequently, in his career of shopman, he exhibited the same talents for duplicity and meanness. The weights were all false, the measures scant. He adulterated the spices, mixed water with the rum, and sand with the sugar. Then, in the capacity of a pedlar he roamed around the country, vending useless articles of jewelry, damaged hose, lottery tickets, and similar articles; the whole and sole end of his endeavors being, as he expressed it, "to take care of number one," and deceive those with whom he trafficked as much as possible. At last he became a devotee of the Methodist persuasion; exhorted the sinners, led in the class meetings, and shouted, sung, and hallooed times without number, until the sound actually made night hideous. But, as self had always been uppermost, it was so still. He was not allured by the beauty of virtue, or the love of truth. The fear of punishment in the next world was now the governing motive of his conduct. He was working out his own salvation, not by restraining his evil desires, but by the easier observance of prayers and meetings.

And many evenings, side by side with him in the class, stood a beautiful young girl, the daughter of a widow in the neighborhood, and apparently so artless, so innocent, so unsuspecting of guile, that no one, who retained a spark of humanity, could have found it in his heart to harm her. The serpent, however, found his way into Eden, and the pure are never safe from the machinations of the vile. Under pretence of visiting and caring for the loneliness of the widow, he readily found a way to excite the gratitude and sympathies of the daughter. And the old lady, in her ignorance of the world, never imagined that one who could pray so fervently, and so beautifully, and read the Scriptures with such a devotional spirit, could be otherwise than good. So she encouraged his intimacy with her daughter, and when he proposed marriage, gladly accepted the offer. "But Harriet must have a beautiful silk dress and a bridal veil," he said, "and, with the mother's consent, he would take her to the city to select her outfit." The unsuspecting woman consented, but never beheld her daughter again, never saw nor heard from the perjured lover. What mother's heart could bear such a blow? Her's could not. From a robust, hale, hearty woman, she gradually drooped, grew pale, and thin, then a slight hacking cough disturbed her rest, and before the flowers of Autumn faded, or the songbirds had departed to a warmer clime, she died.

And the man who can thus betray a woman's confidence is capable of any treachery, and almost any crime.

At the time I knew not our Mormon Prophet's [illegible], but circumstances [illegible] me, as the destroyer of that poor innocent girl, the murderer of her mother, and the father of an abandoned [illegible]. Nor was this the only hateful episode in his eventful life. Many a heart had he abused and trampled, winning its sweet wealth of affection, and then casting it from him, like a worthless weed. And did he feel no remorse? He was too utterly depraved for that. The Good Spirit had departed for ever from him,

[See last page.